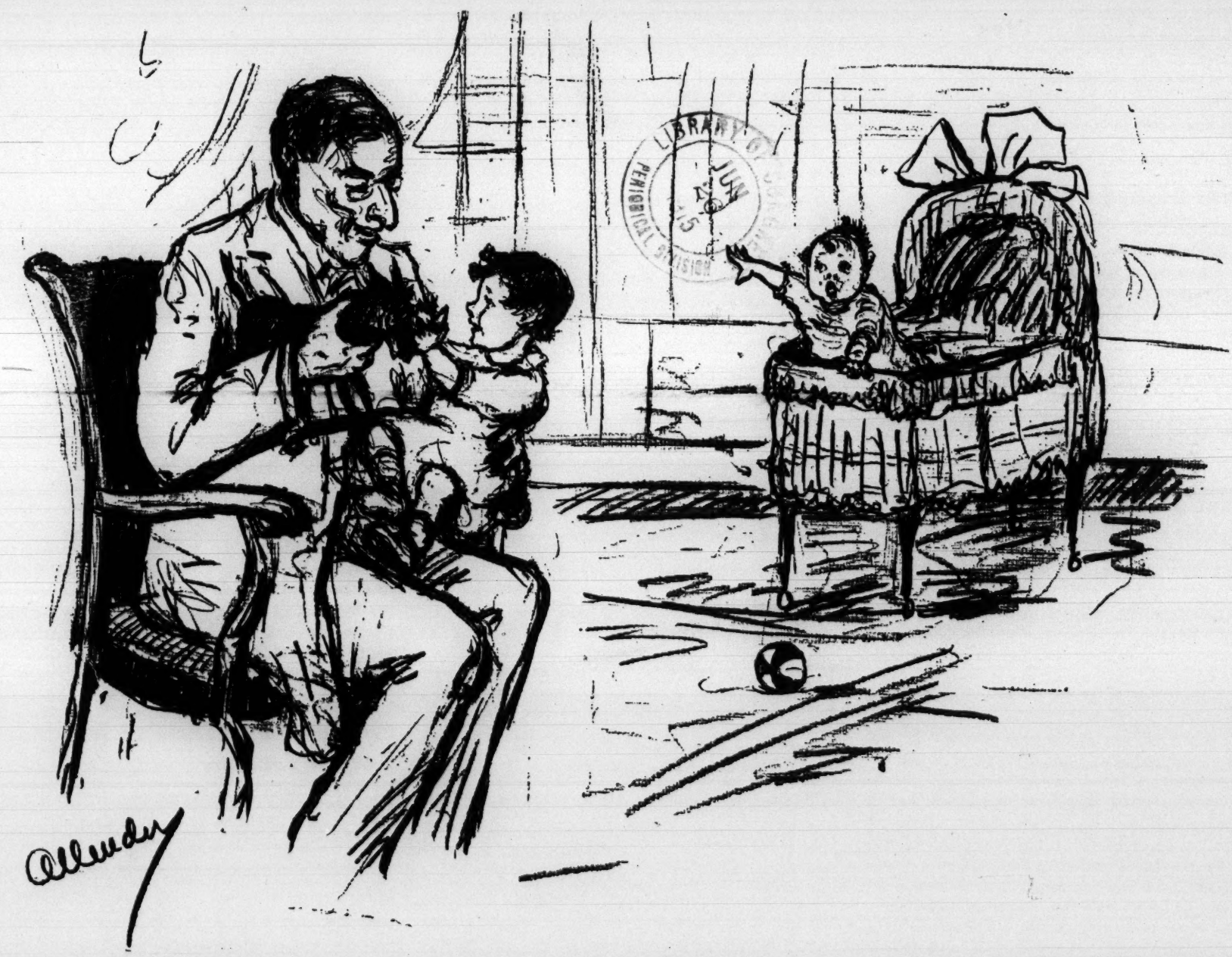
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JUNE 26, 1915



Drawn by Nina E. Allender.

Miss McAdoo (to Grandfather Wilson and Cousin Sayre): "Let me play too, Grandpa!"

Vol. III JUNE 26, 1915 No. 26

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Notes of the Week

Wisconsin's Hope Revives

THE Glenn Bill providing for a state-wide referendum in 1916 on the question of equal suffrage, was advanced to a vote in the Senate this week by a vote of 16 to 13.

Florida Stirring

FELLSMERE, Florida, has become an equal suffrage town. When the city's charter was drawn up a few months ago, municipal suffrage for women was included in it. Last week Governor Trammell, of Florida, signed the charter, thereby making the innovation a fully established and realized fact. In no other part of Florida, has any form of suffrage been granted to women. To our best knowledge it is, moreover, the first time in the United States that woman suffrage has been established in a single town.

Woman's Gain in Legislation

EQUAL suffrage and other legislation affecting women has figured prominently this year in a large majority of the legislatures of the country. Woman suffrage came up for deliberation in 22 states and subjects relating to women were considered in 27.

The legislatures of seven states adopted resolutions whereby a constitutional amendment, giving women equal suffrage rights with men will be submitted to the people at the fall elections either this or next year.

Tennessee adopted a similar resolution but it must be passed by the next succeeding legislature before it can be submitted to the voters. California adopted a resolution declaring that woman suffrage in that state had been an unqualified success.

All of the equal suffrage states passed needed laws in relation to women and children. Oregon forbade discrimination between male and female school teachers in the payment of salaries.

In Nevada where woman suffrage won last fall, the legislature has since made the mother equal heir with the father to a deceased child's property. A similar law was defeated in New York State last year.

Woman's Bell on Tour in Pennsylvania

THE Woman's Liberty Bell which will proclaim the enfranchisement of the women of Pennsylvania when the vote on the suffrage amendment has been counted on November 2, has started on its tour of the state mounted upon a motor truck. It started from Sayre, Bradford County, after appropriate ceremonies, and will zig-zag back and forth across the state, passing through every county and visiting practically every town before it finally arrives in Independence Square, Philadelphia. The route will be from county seat to county seat, taking in as many of the smaller towns as possible. The local suffrage organization will hold mass meetings and demonstrations all along the line and at each county line the bell will be met by an escort of automobilists. They will form a guard of honor for the bell while it is in their county, and will then turn it over to the suffragists of the next county at the county line. Every citizen who desires to have a chance may see the bell on its tour; but it will not be heard until the ballot has been granted to the women of the state. Massive bronze chains will bind its clapper so that it cannot sound a single stroke until the women are free.

Women in the War

AMONG the prisoners taken by General Von Mackensens' army during the fighting in Galicia is the daughter of a Russian Colonel. She was dressed in uniform of a one year volunteer and had been fighting in the ranks. From the town of Brixon in the Austrian Tyrol, numerous requests have been received by the military authorities in Vienna from women begging to be allowed to serve in the ranks as soldiers. Mlle. Helen Dutrieu has been serving for the past five months in the Aviation division patrolling Paris. Every other day she has made long flights, searching for Zeppelins and German Taubes.

Women's Peace Conference at the Exposition

FROM July 4 to 7 inclusive, an international conference of women workers to promote peace, will be held in San Francisco. The following advance copies of programs to be discussed and the speakers to lead the discussion have been published: "Industrial Progress in War," Mrs. Raymond Robins; "Social Service in War," Miss Jane Addams; "The Economic Aspects of War," Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead; "International Amity and War," Mrs. Andrea Hofer Proudfoot; "Woman Suffrage in War," Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. Mrs. Phillip Snowden, a widely-known English Suffragist and the wife of a leader of the Independent Labor Party, is on her way to attend the conference.

"When peace comes," says Mrs. Snowden, "women ought to have a hand in it and endeavor to do constructive work."

Women Honored in West

MRS. ESTELLE LAWTON LINSLEY, of Los Angeles, California, has just been elected an alderman in that city. She is the first woman to be elected to the council of a city of the first class. The Oregon Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, the Western end of the Union Pacific, opened a ticket office in Portland this week, with Miss Estelle McCauley as passenger agent. She is the first woman in the United States to hold this position, according to officials of the company. It was announced that women will be appointed as passenger agents at Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma, Washington.

Call Women to Farm Work

THERE is a shortage of 170,000 male agricultural laborers on the farms of England, Scotland and Wales, according to a report of the Board of Agriculture. In the next two months the Board hopes to fill virtually all of these vacancies with women.

Already women have come to the assistance of farmers in the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire, in planting the potato crop and truck gardens. It is suggested that the girl students of the high schools and colleges be sent out in July to help farmers gather their hay; and it is added that "if a girl were trained to drive a mowing machine, the work of the hay field might well be done entirely by women."

In Germany the demand for women in all lines of occupation continues. The shadow of death has fallen across practically every household in Germany; eight out of every ten women are wearing mourning. The Berlin fire department is now being run by women who have taken the place of their husbands. The factories are making an ever-increasing demand for female help. An interesting instance of what kind of help female labor can be put to is that of a blacksmith in Eichberg, near Passaou, whose five sons are at the front and who recently sent his three daughters to work at the anvil and is training them in as assistants. In the teaching branch too, unprecedented changes have been made. At the Royal gymnasium, at Marienburg, in West Prussia, a female head teacher from Schleswig-Holstein, has been appointed as a substitute for a male teacher of foreign languages, who has been called to the colors. As far as is known, this is the first case of a woman teacher having been appointed to a position on the staff of a gymnasium in Germany.

French Women Perfect System to Reunite Families

THE reuniting of dispersed kindred is the work of a committee of French women who are doing notable work. Two hundred of them are working industriously at the collection of information to this end. They not only do all the work, but have thus far defrayed the expense. More than 10,000 lost relatives have been found by them and they are establishing communication between separated relatives at the rate of 150 per day. They have perfected a card system from which they can instantly locate the whereabouts of any one of 400,000 refugees.

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VISITING CONGRESSMEN AND WOMEN VOTERS

THE women voters of California have had brought home to them the exact degree of importance attached by Members of Congress from states where women are as yet enfranchised, to the interests and desires of the women of the country.

Availing themselves of the presence in San Francisco of a Congressional delegation, headed by Representative Fitzgerald of New York, to hold a reclamation conference pertaining to local irrigation in the San Joaquin valley, a deputation of California women called at the Palace Hotel, on June 17, to bring to the attention of the members of the delegation the proposed amendment to the national constitution enfranchising women.

Since California men were appealing to the national government for national legislation to promote irrigation projects in the San Joaquin valley, California women resolved to make a strong appeal for the passage of the constitutional amendment the ratification of which will forever forbid the disfranchisement of women on the sole ground of sex.

Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Chairman of the deputation, asked the members of the Conference for a very few moments in which to present the request of the California women voters. Chairman Fitzgerald, without consulting the other members of the Committee, refused the women a hearing. The delegation then waited quietly in the corridor, on the assurance of Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, that he would endeavor to secure a moment for them at the end of the Irrigation Hearing. When Mr. Mondell put this request, however, Chairman Fitzgerald, again without consulting the wishes of other members of the committee, refused to allow the women an opportunity to express their reasons for supporting the federal suffrage amendment. As the Congressmen came from the conference the women tried to remind them that they had a duty toward the women voters as well as to the men voters of California. But Mr. Fitzgerald and other members strode past without uttering a word of recognition.

Among the members of the deputation were Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Mrs. J. M. Beatty, Mrs. Richard P. Dean, Miss Katherine Hughes, Mrs. Hannah A. Noland, Mrs. L. C. Moulin, Mrs. Mary L. H. Brooks, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Secretary of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, Mrs. Lloyd Baldwin, a pioneer California suffragist, Mrs. J. D. Hampton, Mrs. Cecil Mark, a prominent club woman, and Miss Bertha Crone.

The Members of the Congressional delegation were Congressmen Gillett, of Massachusetts, Mondell of Wyoming, Davis of Minnesota, Byrns of Tennessee, Rauch of Indiana, McAndrews of Illinois, Fitzgerald of New York, Sherley of Kentucky and Borland of Missouri.

"We believe," said Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Chairman of the California Branch of the Congressional Union, "that the suffrage problem is of far greater importance than any Irrigation Hearing. If these Representatives of our national government could take time to hear a deputation of Fresno County farmers on irrigation problems, they could have given time to a representative delegation of women voters who wished to talk on the enfranchisement of women in thirty-seven states. It is significant that Congressman Fitzgerald, whose autocratic action of refusing us without consulting his committee, is a Democrat not answerable to women voters."

The action of Mr. Fitzgerald produced a startling impression at San Francisco.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* (June 17), said:—"To the surprise of Mondell and the amazement of the suffragists, Fitzgerald's answer was brief and final. He refused the women a hearing and he even refused to put the matter to the vote of his fellow representatives.

"The delegation, accustomed to the courtesy of California lawmakers, lingered a few moments in the lobby, refusing to credit Congressman Mondell's announcement. Then Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney went into the Palm Room where the Congressmen were busily gossiping and chewing tooth-picks, and asked Mr. Fitzgerald sixty seconds' hearing on her own account. His answer was a brief 'no,' and without taking off his hat he turned on his heel and walked away."

The *Call*, June 17, prints at the top of a full report of the attempted interview the following little note of its own composition, in black type—

"Dear Congress:—

Are the little drops of water trickling through irrigation ditches more interesting than women's ballots, flooding down upon you in 1916?

Yours with a vote,
California Women."

FIRST DEPUTATION TO VIRGINIA CONGRESSMAN.

REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD E. HOLLAND met a delegation of women from the Virginia Branch of the Congressional Union on Friday, June 18, requesting him to vote in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment providing nationally for woman suffrage. Mr. Holland received the deputation, he said, with great pleasure, and listened in a friendly and attentive way to the arguments of the women who spoke.

This deputation is part of the nation-wide plan of sending every Senator and Congressman deputations of suffragists from his own constituency to ask his support for the national suffrage amendment and to indicate the extent and the basis of the sentiment for national woman suffrage in the Congressman's district.

The deputation of last Friday was the first to be received by a Virginia Congressman.

The leader of the deputation was Mrs. Walter Adams, of Norfolk, first vice-chairman of the Virginia Branch of the Congressional Union and recently president of the Equal Suffrage League of Norfolk. In presenting her request to Representative Holland, Mrs. Adams said:

"National woman suffrage is now established in twelve states. This of itself has raised the question of woman suffrage from the rank of a state and local question to a live national issue.

"We as Virginia women are not asking you to vote to force woman suffrage on Virginia; we ask you to vote in the United States House of Representatives to put the question before the Virginia Legislature. You will in this way save the women of your state much of the labor and the tremendous expense involved in carrying on a state campaign, in asking every male voter in Virginia to vote 'yes' on their bill and waiting two years between two consecutive sessions of the legislature. We do not feel that Southern women should be called on to plead personally with every male voter in this state, no matter how illiterate many of the voters may be, to give women the right to vote in their state.

Mrs. Walter Adams

First Vice-Chairman, Virginia Branch, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

"This seems to us a useless indignity to place on Southern women.

"It is because we as Southern women acknowledge the right of the state in matters relating to that state, that we ask you to vote to refer this matter directly to the states in the quickest and simplest way. Moreover, woman suffrage, while a state matter within the boundaries of the different states, is even more a national matter, being important to the nation as a whole."

In answer, Mr. Holland promised to consider the question and give his final answer on it when the question came up in Congress. While non-committal, Mr. Holland was friendly and full of good advice. He said, in part:

"I have heard nothing about suffrage in Virginia. If the women are in earnest, they will have to make more of a fuss about it. They are too quiet, really to want it. A few names to petitions now and then is all I have ever known about it. If you want suffrage, you have got to make your demand a live issue.

"Just keep at me, and at all of us hard enough, and you are bound to win."

Mr. Holland voted against the national suffrage amendment in the House of Representatives on January 12, 1915. This, however, is the first time he has been approached on the subject by a deputation of his constituents, and the suffragists are hopeful that when they have shown Mr. Holland the practical character of the demand for national woman suffrage in his own district he will be willing, as he says, to give earnest reconsideration to his previous position.

A deputation to call on Mr. Montague, Congressman from Richmond, is being organized by Mrs. C. V. Meredith of that city.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Supreme Court Decisions

Interstate Shipment of Liquor

THE United States Supreme Court, on June 15, decided that the Webb-Kenyon Law designed to prohibit Interstate Shipment of Liquor into "dry" territory does not apply to such shipments unless the state into which the shipment is made has a law making it a crime for a person to drink liquor or to have it in his possession. Very few states have such laws.

"Undoubtedly," *The Washington Post* comments, (June 15) "the effect of the decision yesterday will make the state prohibitionists more active in their efforts to obtain national prohibition and less active in pushing propaganda for state-wide prohibition."

The question of national prohibition is sure to play a large and growing part in national campaigns. Prohibition is a question which affects the personal rights, the personal health and the personal safety of women quite as much as it does that of men. If the question is to be acted upon by Congress, as undoubtedly it will be, it is essential that women have the right to influence the decision of Congress.

The "Grandfather Clause" in Maryland and Oklahoma

ANOTHER important decision of the Supreme Court, made June 22, was that the "Grandfather Clause" of the states of Oklahoma and Maryland was unconstitutional. This decision will ultimately strike the Grandfather Clause from the Constitutions of a number of southern states.

The most popular form of the Grandfather Clause has been to exempt from educational and property tests for voting, those who could vote about the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, thus leaving the tests to apply to those who did not vote at those dates, and to their descendants..

"The necessary effect and operation of the grandfather clause," the government attorneys argued, "is to exclude practically all illiterate negroes, and practically no illiterate white men, and from this its unconstitutional purpose may easily be inferred."

The interesting thing to suffragists is that the Grandfather Clause was not adopted to prohibit negroes from voting in the southern states. It was adopted to defend the voting rights of white citizens who could not pass the tests held necessary for the negro.

So precious a thing is the vote that many of our states have been willing to disregard the law of the United States in order to safeguard the voting rights of the poorest and most illiterate white men within their borders.

Women cannot but be struck with wonder that no matter how public-spirited they may be, how intelligent, how closely bound to the interests of their community, their claim to self-government is utterly disregarded.

Strange, But the Law

(From the Washington Times, June 22.)

EXEMPTION from exercise of the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude is unconstitutional. Exemption from the exercise of that right on account of sex is not. "The constitutions and laws of several States which commit that important trust to men alone are not necessarily void," said the United States Supreme Court in the case of Minor vs. Happersett.

Yesterday the court decided that a State constitution which discriminated against the negro was void. The negro secured exemption from discrimination through a constitutional amendment. It is difficult to appreciate the position of those who oppose a constitutional amendment granting to women a right that was bestowed upon the negroes in 1870. All that is necessary is the insertion of one word in the Fifteenth Amendment, which would make the first section of it read:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex, race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Only that is needed to make American women free.

Women's Money

ONE of our members has called to our attention the expeditious way the House of Representatives, by unanimous vote, recently refunded to its Members the money deducted from their salary on account of absence from the House.

In a blaze of publicity and with much blowing of trumpets the leaders of the House declared on August 25, 1914, that if Members were absent without notifying the Speaker and giving a sufficient excuse their salary for the day would be withdrawn.

On the last day of the session, without any discussion whatever, and without attracting the least public attention, the House voted unanimously to restore to its Members the amount so deducted.

There were no speeches; no one explained why absent Members should be paid; or, if they should, why the resolution withdrawing their salary for unexplained absence was passed last August.

The point that especially concerns women is that it is their money which is being so expertly juggled out and in the pockets of Members; and while this is so they ought to have the opportunity to say in whose pockets the money should go.

Bunker Hill Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

ONE of the special features of Bunker Hill Day, June 17, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage Dedication of the Massachusetts Exhibit, a miniature reproduction of Bunker Hill Monument, backed by a black velvet screen bearing a brief history of the notable women of the state. The Exposition officials and the Massachusetts local colony, with the officials of the Massachusetts Building, took a special interest in the dedication and helped largely to make the unique ceremonies a success.

BUNKER HILL DAY was brilliantly sunny and clear. The Massachusetts Building, copied after the famous facade of the Old State House, in Boston, and commanding an inspiring view of the brilliant bay and Marin Shore on the one hand and the colorful Exposition Buildings on the other, was specially decorated for the occasion with national flags and the great white state flag. The approach to the building, where the monument was set up, was brilliant with the purple, white and gold flags of the Congressional Union, backed by a great banner bearing the words of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

A special military guard and band escorted the Massachusetts Exhibit from the Educational Palace where it was later installed, to the Massachusetts Building, along the Avenue of Palms. Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton acted as marshal of the procession, marching in front, carrying a large purple, white and gold flag. Behind marched Miss Iris Calderhead and Miss Bertha Crone carrying the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Miss Gail Laughlin headed the procession of suffragists wearing purple, white and gold regalia, who brought up the rear.

As the Massachusetts suffragists who had sent the exhibit to California had detailed as a background to the monument a brief history of the women who had so largely contributed to the political, the religious and educational freedom of the state, so the three speakers, all identified with Massachusetts, spoke of Bunker Hill Monument as a symbol of the freedom of New England which women as well as men had helped to bring about—a freedom not yet complete. The speakers were Bishop Edwin H. Hughes on women's contribution toward religious freedom; Attorney Daniel O'Connell on women's contribution toward educational freedom; and Miss Gail Laughlin, who was educated in Massachusetts and who talked on women's contribution toward the political freedom of New England and indirectly of this whole country in which at the present time women are still so largely disfranchised.

MISS LAUGHLIN pointed out that while the event Bunker Hill Monument commemorates was a defeat, it was a defeat with the effect of victory, and that the New England monument had come to typify an idea and an ideal that found actual embodiment in the free institutions of New England—free schools, free religion and greater political liberty. "We have no right," said the speaker, "to be here today unless we, too, stand for liberty—for the rights of every human being, man and woman. We have even no share in that victory unless we can stand with the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and believe as fully that human liberty is the inheritance of all of us. For while that monument stands for freedom, freedom must still be fought for; at that time men had but incomplete political freedom; slavery was to become an institution, and no women were free. We have fought battle after battle for freedom and we must go on fighting battle after battle—for the ultimate has not been reached.

"There were pilgrim mothers in those days as well as pilgrim fathers, though they are singularly absent from history. You will find nothing of them in the school books; you have to go to the sources from which histories are made. Then Mercy Warren, adviser of Knox and Adams and Jefferson; and Hannah Winthrop and Abigail Adams, begin to stand out beside the men who are said to have made the history of that time. Was it not Abigail Adams who wrote to her husband at the Continental Congress when the very document we women are now striving to change was drawn up, "If you do not free the women of the nation, there will be another revolution!" I consider Abigail Adams the first member of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

"There was Julia Ward Howe, the author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, who so largely helped in the freeing of the slaves; and Lucy Stone, that staunch abolitionist and suffragist—all closely linked with Massachusetts' great history. It was Lucy Stone who, when protest was made that she injected 'too much woman suffrage' into her abolitionist speeches declared: 'I was a woman before I was an abolitionist!'

"Men have too long ridden to liberty through the sacrifice of women, and then discredited or forgotten that sacrifice. Massachusetts men are beginning to realize that it is their duty to win suffrage for the women of their state—the suffrage politicians still wish to deny them. Only the other day a representative of the Men's Suffrage League of Massachusetts called on me and declared that the best men of the state felt that it was time that the men of the commonwealth began to pay up the old debt. They are beginning to realize that the only way either men or women can really go forward is to go forward together—for a great nation cannot now, any more than at the time of the Civil War, continue half free and half slave. We will hope that the state of Massachusetts on November 2 will prove that she is worthy of her great past."

MRS. JAMES ELLIS TUCKER, one of the notable Democratic women of San Francisco, presided at the Massachusetts dedication, and read the telegram of greeting sent by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, which follows: "On the occasion of the dedication of the miniature Bunker Hill Monument at your World's Exposition on June 17, we wish to join hands with you across the Continent. Bunker Hill Monument represents the first big battle of the revolt which gave to the world its greatest republic. It stands for human liberty. While it is true that we have the monument in Massachusetts and you have only the replica, it is also true that you women of California have equality before the law. Our campaign for that same equality is now being waged. May we hope that your prayers are with us that our great battle for the political liberty of the women of Massachusetts on November 2 will end in victory.—Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

Congressman Tilson Sees Connecticut Suffragists

THE Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union, which was organized on June 9, followed up its work with Congressman Oakey by sending a deputation to Congressman Tilson on June 14.

This deputation was organized by Mrs. William Spencer Murray of New Haven; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Chairman of the State Branch; and Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, who went to New Haven to lay the case for the "Susan B. Anthony amendment" before Colonel Tilson.

Mrs. W. D. Ascough

Chairman, Connecticut Branch, Congressional Union

Colonel Tilson said in reply, he considered that the day of suffrage argument was entirely passed; there was no doubt that women were perfectly competent to vote. But he still doubted whether the majority of them wished to do so. He was open to conviction on this score.

The women promised him ample opportunity to judge of the strength of the demand for votes for women.

Mrs. Mary A. Beard has accepted temporarily the chairmanship of the Fifth Congressional District—the district of Representative Glynn. A deputation will go to Mr. Glynn on behalf of the Congressional Union, in the near future.

Mrs. Ascough, the State Chairman, is arranging for a deputation to Senator McLean.

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ORGANIZING SUPPORT FOR THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

THERE can be little wonder that Ohio suffragists, who have worked in two referendum campaigns (the last one made possible by initiative petition), are ready and eager to hear about the federal amendment and the best way to win it. For this reason a number of women have undertaken with enthusiasm preparations for the Congressional Union Convention which will be held in Columbus on June 25. The call to the conference was signed by Mrs. O. F. Davisson, Mrs. H. C. Garber, the Ohio members of the Advisory Council of the Union, by Mrs. Howard Huckins, State secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., Past Regent of the D. A. R., Mrs. E. M. Fullington, wife of one of the prominent men of the state, and Mrs. Calista McCabe Courtenay, the daughter of Bishop McCabe. While the convention will not open until Friday, a delegation of members of the Congressional Union will have an interview on Thursday afternoon, June 24, with U. S. Senator Warren G. Harding, of Marion. The suffragists offered to go to Marion to present their case to Senator Harding, but he courteously agreed to come to Columbus and the interview therefore takes place in the Chittenden Hotel. Mrs. Dora Bachman will lead the delegation which will assemble at the headquarters of the Franklin County Equal Suffrage Association and proceed to the hotel in automobiles flying the Congressional Union colors.

On Friday the convention will begin with a luncheon at 1 o'clock at the Hotel Virginia. Mrs. Howard Huckins will preside as toastmistress and speeches will be made by Mrs. Emma Olds, state president of the Ladies of the Maccabees, Mrs. Louise Orton Caldwell, wife of Professor F. C. Caldwell, of Ohio State University, Mrs. H. W. Kellogg, a member of the Columbus School Board, and Dr. Alice M. Johnston, secretary of the College Equal Suffrage League of Ohio. Miss Dorsey Fisher, Miss Mary Senter, Mrs. Frank Kelton, Mrs. Orson D. Dryer and Dr. Sarah Fletcher form the efficient committee in charge of the luncheon.

Immediately after luncheon a business meeting will be held in the parlors of the Virginia, at which Dr. Caroline Breyfogle, Dean of Women at Ohio State University, will preside. Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, will discuss the history of federal work and the plans for winning the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The constitution will then be presented by Mrs. Oscar F. Davisson for adoption by the convention and the officers of the Ohio branch will be elected.

Friday evening a reception will be held at the residence of Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, at which Mrs. Sherman Randall, President Thompson's daughter, and the convention committee, will be the hostesses. Miss Rachel Hanna will sing and Dr. H. W. Kellogg, pastor of one of the largest Methodist churches in Columbus, will speak. Miss Mabel Vernon, who has been in Ohio assisting in the preparations for the convention, will also speak at the evening meeting. The indications are that the Susan B. Anthony amendment will find splendid support among Ohio women, who are quick to see the practical wisdom of the Congressional Union in endeavoring to make use of the power of 4,000,000 women voters to enfranchise all women.

MRS. JOHN JAY WHITE has left Washington to spend the summer in Maine. Mrs. White will assist Mrs. Florence Kelley in organizing the Convention of the Congressional Union in Maine during the month of August.

It is the intention of the Congressional Union to hold a Convention in every state to consider ways and means of deepening and organizing sentiment in favor of the national suffrage amendment.

MRS. MARY HUTCHISON PAGE and Mrs. Glendower Evans will organize the Massachusetts Convention of the Congressional Union next November after the vote is taken on the state suffrage amendment.

JUNE 28 is the date set for the Congressional Union Convention in Minnesota. The call has been signed by most of the prominent suffrage workers of the state, among them Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. A. H. Bright, former President, Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Stockwell; Dr. Hurd, President of the Minneapolis Political Equality Club; Mrs. David S. Simpson, President of the Equal Suffrage Association of Minneapolis; Mrs. Luth Jaeger, President of the Scandinavian Equal Suffrage Association; Miss Mabie, President of the Workers' Suffrage League; Miss Theresa B. Peyton, President of the Equal Franchise League; Mrs. N. M. Thygeson, First Vice-President, Women's Welfare League of St. Paul; Mrs. W. E. Bramhall, Chairman of the Fourth District, Congressional Union, and many others.

Suffragists of Minnesota are strongly opposed to the Shafroth Amendment and are determined to organize an effective organization to work directly and exclusively, in the federal field, for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Excellent results are following the visit of Miss Alice Paul to St. Paul and Minneapolis. While in Minnesota Miss Paul held two very successful meetings in the first week of June. On June 2 she attended a luncheon in her honor at the Leamington Hotel at which one hundred guests were present and pledges of $844 were made for the Congressional Union work. On the following day another luncheon was held at St. Paul in Miss Paul's honor in the rooms of the Women's Welfare League.

Jane Bliss Potter.

ONE OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES ON THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION

NO CAUSE that is worth fighting for ever lost ground by boldness and directness of attack. The Congressional Union has been singularly open and direct in its methods—it may have made tactical blunders at times but in the main its work has been effective.

The Democratic party is in power and as a party it may be properly held responsible for refusing to endorse the suffrage movement.

Mr. Wilson has been evasive—non-committal;—and the leadership in both houses of Congress have been either indifferent or openly hostile.

So if the Congressional Union has criticised the party for its hostile attitude toward woman suffrage, it has done nothing but the rational and natural thing.

Groups of men and women are not as a rule apt to support political parties that are opposed to political ideals for which they stand.

If they were to do so it would be hypocritical and inconsistent.

Much criticism has been offered as to the alleged militancy of the Congressional Union. Most of this criticism is childish. . . .

If the tariff schedules of the woolen and cotton interests are lowered—the manufacturers strike at the party responsible.

If the whisky trust is handed a lot of restrictive legislation, the trust fights the party responsible and nothing is thought of it—such reprisal being a part of the political game.

But let a handful of women struggling for political freedom and human rights employ the same tactics and there is an awful roar heard all over the land denouncing the women for militancy and for intimidation.

But speaking of the President—we all respect him and the honor which is temporarily his—but we don't worship him. He is merely one of us temporarily elevated—a servant and not a master. He is neither God nor monarch that even the humblest citizen not of us may approach him.

And in our way of viewing the matter all this hullabaloo that is made because two women tried—maybe a little too persistently—to see him at the White House just prior to that trip to Philadelphia is disgusting and sickening in the extreme,—it smacks too much of servility, of Orientalism, to suit most of us.

The President was preparing to go to Philadelphia to give the jolly and the glad hand to 4,000 foreigners just turned by the hocus-pocus of naturalization into American citizens—ignorant many of them of the country, its laws and its national aspirations—a mere theatrical play—these men were all prospective voters, and the President seemed happy to welcome them into full citizenship.

This Congressional Union—always on the job to score a point and to call public attention to the injustice of denying the ballot to women—saw an opportunity to present in vivid contrast their cause, sent these two women to ask the President while at Philadelphia to receive a deputation of women representing 20,000,000 American women—who were asking for the same rights which the nation so ungrudgingly gives to male aliens. They represented native born loyal and intelligent American womanhood—who feel that they are capable of bringing more intelligence—more conscience and more character—to the ballot than those 4,000 nondescript men just arriving from the four corners of the earth.

And while the President was engaged in this spectacular felicitating business, it might be well to remind him and the country at large that there is a derned sight better lot of citizenship right here at home, going to waste, than he was about to welcome into American fellowship.

The antis call this heckling the President and every pur-blind male editor from Hell Gate to Halifax has been howling like a Dervisher over insulting the President. Many of these same fellows will be calling Wilson a liar and a horsethief before the next campaign is closed.

The women who planned this affair were all right—it was eminently proper to take advantage of this occasion to emphasize the inconsistency and hyprocisy of our people who freely grant suffrage to aliens and withhold it from our mothers, wives and daughters. . . .

The Congressional Union has had the genius as well as the courage to grapple with the suffrage situation and deal with it as men would do, and in our humble judgment it is bad policy for women engaged in the same cause to be too generous in their criticism of their methods.—*The Woman's Witness, Indiana, June* 16.

New Members

AMONG the new members of the Congressional Union are:—Dr. Mabel E. Anthony, Oakland, California; Mrs. Elvina S. Beals, School Director in Berkeley, California; Dr. Frances Bradley, P. P. I. E., San Francisco, physician in charge of the Medical Directory of The Children's Bureau; Miss Margaret C. Clays, San Francisco, Expert in Oriental Applied Arts; Mrs. Frances Erickson, Inside Inn, P. P. I. E., San Francisco, Chief of Publicity Department; Miss Suzanne Fountain, Journalist, San Francisco.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Oregon

Headquarters: 409½ *Morrison Avenue, Portland.*
Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

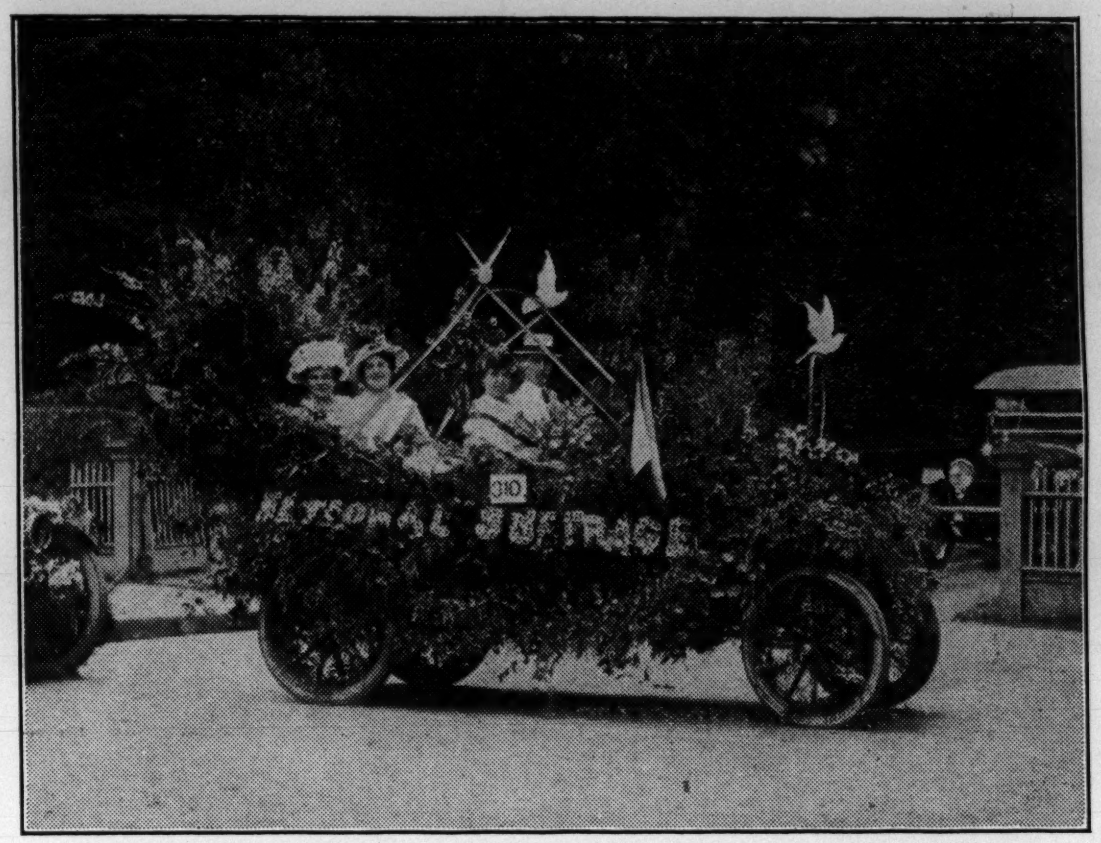
THE past week we have been indulging in the joys and sorrows of moving. We have splendid headquarters on the ground floor of 409½ Morrison Avenue, one block from the Public Library and one-half block from one of the largest stores in the city. Hundreds of people have already stopped to examine our suffrage map, which hangs in the window; they are also greatly interested in the "Suffragists," which show pictures of the different deputations to Eastern Senators and Congressmen.

Very valuable publicity has been gained during the past two weeks by suffrage floats in two great Portland processions. According to a Democratic paper, the Congressional Union had one of the "live wire" entries in the great Rose Festival parade that has just taken place in Portland. It represented the national woman suffrage "band wagon." The band wagon was gaily decorated in purple, white and gold; in it sat three parties, Socialist, Prohibition, and Bull Moose, beaming with pleasure as if they felt altogether safe with the suffrage plank in their national party platform. Following close behind and scrambling to catch up, appeared the G. O. P. elephant. Still further behind hobbled the Democratic donkey, pricking up his ears at the cheers which came from the crowd of, "Hurrah for national woman suffrage," and "On to Washington!"—Preceding the band wagon marched an escort of four voting women dressed alike in white and wearing the Congressional Union regalia. I bore the colors of the Union. Mrs. Flora Foreman carried the official banner of the organization which read, "Congressional Union for National Woman Suffrage." Then followed the large amendment banner with the slogan, "We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising Women;" it was borne by Mrs. C. Sannes and Miss Marie Sannes. We are delighted that so many thousand women had this opportunity of reading our national suffrage slogans. The interest was great and the applause enthusiastic. As the "Telegraph" said, our "unique float invoked tears and much merriment." according as the observer's party attitude was for or against national suffrage.

We also had an automobile entered in the floral parade, which was one of the most beautiful ever held in Portland; it seemed almost impossible that there could be so many flowers; some of the floats cost hundreds of dollars. We are exceedingly proud of the fact that we had no professional help; but that all of our work, from the gathering of the flowers to the placing of them, was done by volunteers. We were most fortunate in having, to direct the work, Mrs. Lee Davenport, of New York, now a resident of Portland. Mrs. Davenport has been a prize winner several times in the great New York ice carnival celebratons. She is a woman of prominence, and a cousin of Homer Davenport, the great cartoonist. The day before the parade, Mrs. Davenport had autos, filled with enthusiastic suffragists, start for the country where they gathered ferns, daisies, purple lupin, white syringa and bachelor buttons. A number of autos started at 7 a. m., some making two trips. Other members brought from their gardens masses of roses. The night before the celebration, headquarters was alive with interest, and with the work of spelling "national woman suffrage" in flowers, making costumes and so on.

Early Thursday morning, the day of the parade, Mrs. Davenport with her corps of volunteer workers was at headquarters at 6 a. m. to start the decorating. Tell that to the politicians and see what they think of the Western women's interest in national woman suffrage.

When two o'clock came all was in readiness and the national woman suffrage auto started off. Photographers were everywhere taking pictures. In one folder of the floral parade, which is mailed all over the United States, the National Suffrage auto appears, to start people thinking and to remind them that women here, Western voting women, are still working for suffrage, and will continue to do so until every woman in America has a vote. Those who rode in the auto were Mrs. Lee Davenport, Mrs. L. Marchetti, Mrs. Flora Foreman, and Mr. Arthrup.



Congressional Union Car in the Floral Parade, Portland, Oregon

Mrs. Davenport writes of the occasion:

"The ovation that the flower-covered car of the Congressional Union received all along the line of parade certainly was convincing proof that the work for national suffrage is most popular in Portland. It is conceded that this was Portland's most wonderful flower carnival. The Congressional Union car was artistically beautiful in gold and purple, with white doves carrying out the idea of peace coming through national equal suffrage. Thousands of people crowded every foot of space along the three miles of the parade route, and the popularity of the entry was most evident. As the car proceeded, men would raise and wave their hats and women would cheer; 'National Suffrage, Hurrah!' rang out hundreds of times along the line of march.

"Eastern people do not realize how the work is gaining here, and the good results already obtained through equal suffrage in our Western states. The Nation needs national equal suffrage now."

Virginia Arnold.

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street, Washington, D. C.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Nina E. Allender.*

THE moonlight sail down the Potomac on the Steamer St. Johns, which was organized by the District Branch of the Congressional Union, was an immense success. The boat was crowded; the weather was unusually lovely.

Suffrage speeches were given during the evening by Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, Mrs. Nina E. Allender, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley and Mrs. Ida May Waters. Mrs. Berger Lynch's cornet solos rang out beautifully on the water. One of the suffragists told fortunes during the evening and made a large sum for the advancement of the work in the District. Delicious sandwiches made by Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest were sold on the boat for the benefit of the cause.

The boat was decorated in the colors of the Union; it was beautiful to see the purple, white and gold banner of the Congressional Union floating at the mast-head of the great steamer.

Marie Moore Forrest.

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*
Organizer: *Edna Story Latimer.*

MRS. FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES, Chairman of the Congressional Union of Delaware, will be assisted in the organization work of the state by Mrs. Edna Story Latimer, of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Latimer will take the place formally occupied by Miss Mabel Vernon, who has left for Ohio and Minnesota to arrange for conventions in those two states.

On Monday afternoon and evening, open-air meetings were held at Fifth and Market streets; the speakers were Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Thomas McGee and Mrs. Edna Story Latimer. A meeting at Ninth and Market streets was held on Tuesday afternoon of this week.

Edna Story Latimer.

Illinois

Organizer: *Miss Gertrude Lynde Crocker,* 109 *S. Elm Street, Hinsdale.*

A LETTER has been sent out widely to suffragists of Illinois, explaining the purpose of the Congressional Union, and asking the support of suffragists for its work. The letter has been signed by Gertrude L. Crocker, organizer and the President of the Illinois Propaganda Committee; Miss Edith Swift, Miss Maud Clark, Miss Frances Frothingham, Mrs. Jervis R. Harbeck, Miss Lucy Ewing, and Miss Ruth Astor Noyes.

Gertrude L. Crocker.

(*Continued on page 8*)

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
This Will Save Much Inconvenience

BEFORE Congress convenes the Congressional Union is planning to organize in every state of the Union a branch which will work exclusively for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment next Congress. This work is absolutely necessary if we are to pass our amendment through Congress next year. The financial help of every member of the Union is needed. Will each member make her contribution toward this plan for national organization?

List of Contributions from June 13 through June 21

Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood	$100.00
Miss R. Psyche Webster	5.48
Mrs. G. E. Sage	10.00
Miss Anita Bulmer	2.00
Mrs. F. H. Chadbourn	1.00
Mr. Lever	1.00
Mrs. Wm. C. McCloy	1.00
Mrs. F. M. Hall	15.00
Miss Emma F. Baxter	7.50
L. T.	5.00
Miss Louise H. Murdock	7.50
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	18.00
Mrs. Margaret W. Kessler	1.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	1,000.00
Miss Mary Gay	5.00
Miss Eleanor C. Calnan	5.00
Dr. Donald R. Hooker	50.00
Miss Marie Ernst	2.80
Mrs. W. J. Hawkins	8.10
Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen	10.00
Mrs. John A. Cranston	1.00
Miss Rachael S. Howland	1.00
Mrs. J. Bacon Stubbs	1.00
Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association	5.00
Mrs. Robert P. Fletcher	2.00
Miss Mary R. de Vou	1.00
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association	10.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Fairlamb	.25
Mrs. Josephine W. Thomas	8.61
Miss Anita Bradford	.25
Miss Anna O. Churchman	.50
N. W. Howell	10.00
Miss Mary A. Conkle	1.00
Miss Mabel Vernon	3.00
Collection	11.32
Membership fees	22.50
Total	$1,333.81
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	66.746.21
Total through June 21, 1915	$68,080.02

Convention of Women Voters

MRS. LOVELL WHITE, of San Francisco, has joined the Committee on Organizing the Woman Voters' Convention, of which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is Chairman. Mrs. White is a member of the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and is a powerful influence in her state.

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5,000 New Subscribers

THIS week the number of subscribers which has been turned in by our members has passed the thousand mark. Now for five thousand subscribers secured by our own membership.

THE SUFFRAGIST is the most important part of our work. We could not work effectively for the federal amendment unless our members were kept by the paper in close touch with the position of the suffrage amendment in Congress, the methods of Congressional action, and the plans and policy of the Union.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.

JUNE 15 THROUGH JUNE 21.

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed		3
Miss Mabel Vernon		1
Mrs. George H. Day		1
Miss Doris Stevens		1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore		3
Miss F. N. Haberstiche		1
Miss Virginia J. Arnold		1
Mrs. G. W. Phelps		3
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict		1
Miss Elizabeth Speakman		1
Secured through Mrs. W. T. Burch—		
Mrs. Carrie Wright	1	
Mrs. W. T. Burch	1	
		2
		18
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST		990
Total through June 21		1008

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

(*Continued from page 7*)

Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

THAT some men in Maryland appreciate the value of THE SUFFRAGIST, the official organ of the Congressional Union, was demonstrated this week at a street meeting held in Baltimore City at which Miss Elsie Hill, the daughter of Congressman E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Edna Story Latimer, of Baltimore, were the speakers. The suffragists arrived at the corner of St. Paul and Baltimore streets in an automobile decorated with purple, gold and white, the colors of the Union. As they drew up to the curb they were politely informed by the policemen that suffrage speeches very much annoyed the clerks in the National Bank of Baltimore. The automobile withdrew to the opposite corner, where apparently no one was disturbed, and a crowd of several hundred interested listeners gathered.

The sale of THE SUFFRAGIST was very large and every copy sold in a few minutes when suddenly Miss Hill discovered there was one left in the machine. This was held up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, who offered a dollar.

In place of the regular Tuesday night meetings which have been held at Headquarters, there will be an open-air meeting at the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets every Tuesday night at 8.30.

Word has been received at the Maryland Headquarters that Representative David J. Lewis would not be able to receive the delegation of Maryland Suffragists on July 3. Mr. Lewis is anxious to receive the delegation in Washington, but on account of the large number of women who are desirous of going to call on Mr. Lewis, this would be quite impossible. Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, Chairman of the Sixth Congressional District, is awaiting time and place, which will be set by Mr. Lewis at his earliest convenience.

Edna Story Latimer.

Virginia

Chairman: *Mrs. Charles V. Meredith, 204 East Grace Street, Richmond.*

MISS EMILY KERSHAW PERRY is spending ten days in Virginia, as organizer of the Congressional Union, under the direction of Mrs. Charles V. Meredith, Chairman of the Virginia Branch.

Miss Perry held a fine street meeting on Saturday evening, June 19, in Richmond; an enthusiastic audience attended.

"The newspapers in Richmond," Miss Perry writes, "are very friendly, which gives suffrage work a fine opportunity here."

New Member of the Advisory Council

MISS JESSIE ASHLEY, who was recently Treasurer of the National Woman Suffrage Association, has become a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Miss Ashley is a well-known lawyer in New York, strongly identified with the Labor Movement both locally and nationally. Her connection with the work of the Congressional Union will greatly increase its strength.

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